

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1915

The first step toward useful knowl-
edge is to be able to detect false-
hood.
—Latin Proverb.

School Histories

The complaint of the progressive party state committee of Massachusetts against the unfairness of the text-book on history used in the schools of that state is well grounded. The history is open to the serious charge of inaccuracy in that it designates the "progressive party" as the "Progressive-Republican" party. It is also open to the charge of partiality, or ignorance or carelessness on the part of the compiler, in that he has described the party as being made up of "dissatisfied republicans."

This is not the first complaint that has been made against inaccuracy, unfairness, sectionalism, partisanship and even sectarianism in our American school histories. It is a fact that in many cases they have taught untruths, while concealment of the truth is a frequent offense. James Davenport Whippley in the current Century has an article on "The American Phylloxera" in which he alludes to the "amalgamation" and self-sufficiency of the American people as the greatest menace to the country at this time, and he attributes this state of mind in large part to the teaching of American history in our public schools.

We believe that the school histories of the north and the south kept alive sectional bitterness long after the brave men who fought the war of the rebellion had accepted in all its fullness the injunction of Grant, "Let us have peace." Not all the school histories so erred, but many of them ennobled beyond their deserts the heroes of one side while they degraded the brave leaders of the other and misstated the causes of the conflict.

Our school histories have erred more egregiously in their accounts of our wars with Great Britain. On this subject the late United States Senator George F. Hoar once said: "If in anything the love of country or a lofty enthusiasm may have led him, (the historian) to paint her in too favorable colors, the sober judgment of time will correct the mistake. No serious harm will have been done. It is surely better to err on the side of ennobling the country's history than to err on the side of degrading it."

The harm which Mr. Hoar could not foresee has now been pointed out a generation later by Mr. Whippley in terms so plain that all can see it. We are now engaged in trying to awaken ourselves from "amalgamation" and self-sufficiency, while the pacifists are urging a continuance of the pleasant illusion.

We have before us a book, "The Myths and Facts of the American Revolution," the author, Arthur Johnston, a Canadian, who errs perhaps on one side as seriously as our enthusiastic school historians on the other. But in his preface he makes this statement which no one can controvert:

Is it true that faithfully to chronicle the history of the great republic would annihilate or impair the spirit of patriotism in her sons? If their faith in the immaculate virtue of their fathers of revolutionary days and the goodness of their cause were disturbed, would their patriotism sicken and die for want of needful stimulus? I do not believe that true patriotism is so anemic as this. Can patriotism find no food to feed on save ancestor-worship? When first were promulgated the speculations of the revolutionists, it was objected by the old school of orthodoxy that the destruction of the people's belief in special creations would result in the degradation of mankind in its own eyes. To this Huxley replied that, in his opinion, it was far more degrading to humanity to have fallen from the estate of angels than to have risen from the status of the brute.

The fault of which the Massachusetts progressive committee complains is a serious one, the direct results of which time may not correct—the misunderstanding of the aims of the progressive party and the motives of the men and women who founded it. It may be as far-reaching as the evil of any that history has inflicted upon the young, having for its purpose some other object than the dissemination of the absolute truth. The evil of this and all such histories is to be counteracted only, in part, by their prompt repudiation.

Momentarily Magnificent

It appears to us that the speech of Charles M. Sherrill at Buffalo on Pan-Americanism on Wednesday night was a very foolish one in all its parts. It was, perhaps, not an important one, coming as it did from a private and undiplomatic citizen who once held a diplomatic post in Argentina. Mr. Sherrill proposes to ask European countries to relinquish their colonial possessions in the western hemisphere. "It is very doubtful if ever again the United States will be in a better condition to ask favors of Europe than it is at present," said Mr. Sherrill, in referring to the fact that European nations were seeking financial assistance in this country as never before; and he declared the United States owed it to her sister republics to ask Europe "to release to the sovereignty of the people themselves all colonial territories in the western hemisphere."

But is this a good time for us to ask the European countries to do this thing? We infer that

Mr. Sherrill means that if we should ask them now, while they are busily engaged, they would be helpless to refuse. But, still, is it a good time? Suppose they should refuse, as they almost certainly would, for it is inconceivable that Great Britain, the largest holder of colonial possessions, should accede? Then, what would we do about it? We could do nothing.

In "America Fallen," by J. Bernard Walker, editor of the Scientific American, a fanciful work dealing with events following the present war, and designed to point out to Americans the need of national defense, the German Kaiser is made to say regarding German plans in the western world:

"But if by purchase or by such means as the time and circumstances may demand, we are to found a colony or colonies in South America, it will be necessary to clear the air by disposing, once and for all, of that curious fiction which has come to be known as the 'Monroe Doctrine.' The peculiar claims set forth therein by the United States have been described as 'the most magnificent bluff in all history and, so far, the most successful.' But you and I know, and it is known in all the chancelleries of Europe, that the oratorio has been successful only by our sufferance and because the great problems of Europe for which the late war has been fought, called for more pressing solution."

The Kaiser is made also to refer to the entrance of the United States into world politics in disregard of the warning of Washington and of its disregard of his advice to be prepared for war as one of the most effective means of preserving the peace. The United States, in the belief of the Kaiser, was in no position to maintain its long-standing bluff which had so far been of minor concern in Europe.

But if our nation should offer such a bluff as Mr. Sherrill proposed, unprepared as we are now, and must be for the next five years, to back it, it would certainly be called, it would be "magnificent" only for a moment.

The execution of Miss Edith Cavella, a nurse, if accounts of that affair are correct, is the most inexcusable act charged against the Germans. There was a point of view in favor of the invasion of Belgium, the destruction of Lovain and the sinking of the Lusitania. But there can be no excuse for such an act as the execution of this woman. That it should have been committed by a highly civilized people makes it far more cold-blooded and horrible than any incident that has disgraced Mexican warfare.

We are pleased to learn that the Copper Queen Band is coming to the state fair again this year. This band has been one of the leading attractions at the fair ever since its institution. We remember that last year, there was some complaint of neglect of them by the people of Phoenix; that is, in the hurry and bustle of the week, it was forgotten to offer them proper entertainment. We hope that full atonement will be made this year.

If the view of Dr. Allen, former minister to Korea, is correct, that the war in Europe is sent to relieve a condition of over-population, a function that used to be discharged by plagues, sanitary measures by which plagues have been successfully combated have been taken in vain.

In deference to the American Paragaphers' Union, Carranza ought to cut off his whiskers.

WHY THE DUMA WAS DISMISSED

The duma was dismissed because it was fast becoming a dangerous menace to autocratic power and the bureaucratic regime. Not only was it making attacks that could not be successfully met, and adopting unanimously interpellations that could not be adequately answered, but it was steadily changing in political complexion and becoming more liberal. At the beginning of the session the government had a fair, although an uncertain, majority. In less than a month it lost that majority, and in the early part of September the liberal coalition, which was composed of constitutional democrats, social democrats, progressives, the labor group and most of the octobrists, was said to control 200 members out of 452.

That clearly, from the government's point of view, was a dangerous state of affairs, and it was rendered still more dangerous by a similar change of complexion in the council of the empire. At the close of the last ante-war session that body was the stronghold of conservatism, and the government had in it an overwhelming majority. A test vote taken in August, 1915, showed that the reactionary parties of the right had only an uncertain majority of five.

There was some reason also to believe that the liberalized duma had been in communication, at least, with the Grand Duke Nicholas concerning domestic affairs, and that was a suggestive and disquieting circumstance.

All these considerations were probably influential in determining the government's policy. The council of ministers, or a majority of it, decided to get rid of the duma, and Premier Goremykin is said to have gone to the front for the purpose of persuading the czar to take the necessary action. The lower house had become a thorn in the side of the bureaucracy, and the bureaucracy had power to remove it.

How the people and the army will react in this emergency we can only conjecture; but that the closing of the duma will cause a profound national feeling of disappointment and discouragement there can be no doubt whatever.—Outlook.

WHAT LITTLE WILLIE DID

Willie's mother beamed a welcome as the vicar opened the door, in spite of the fact that it was washing day.

"I've been waiting to thank you, sir, for the good you've done our Willie, by your evening classes. Home is so different and so pleasant since he attended the plumbing and gas-fitting class."

"That is very gratifying," said the vicar. "Won't you tell me just how little Willie shows this improvement you speak of?"

"Well, he's arranged our penny-in-the-slot gas meter so that we get our gas for nothing. He's moved the meter from the kitchen to just outside the front door."

"But you still have to put your pennies in the slot, do you not?" said the vicar.

"Yes, but you see, sir, before he put the meter outside the front door, Willie wrote 'Chocolates' over the slot."—National Monthly.

Uncensored Sense and Nonsense

(By Remlik)

The main thoroughfares of Phoenix ought to be paved. They ought to be narrowed to at least forty feet, possibly less, and the surplus width divided between the side pathways, or thrown into parking in the center of the street.

Many of the residence streets in Kansas City, Missouri, have eighteen feet of paving on each side with a central park. There is no occasion for wide pavement, except in the business district or on a boulevard.

When a good many streets are paved, traffic is so divided that there is no occasion for wide driveways. Very few streets of Phoenix require over thirty feet of paving and none over forty, save in the business portion of the city.

Portions of several of the main streets of Phoenix require paving right now. How are you going to do it? Or, have you any idea that you CAN do it? I have NOT.

If you are going to do this work you had better get a new plan for bringing it about—unless you want to go ahead and fight it out and talk about FORGING the property owners, and all that old time stuff—just because you know no better way. Because they do it in a certain way in Kentucky, or Kansas or that dear California is no reason why you have to do it that way HERE.

Why should we not be paid for by the city, out of the general fund, just as sewers are paid for? A tax-payer who lives at Twelfth and Culver must pay his portion for a sewer constructed at Seventeenth avenue and the city limits and he derives no benefit from the sewer whatever.

Suppose that an ordinance was passed, or a law in some way made that would bring paving under the general tax plan. Then suppose, further, that a paving board was appointed, the members being selected from all over the city, and this board given authority to pave the streets, which in their judgment, required paving. They should then be empowered to either let contracts or to order the work done by the city and tax EVERYBODY in order to pay for it.

You say the people would object? The majority would NOT. They would know that when their own streets NEEDED paving—they would get it and that the other fellow would have to help pay for it. Why shouldn't everybody pay for it—everybody uses it all the time.

Aside from that, the Culver street man derives not one cent benefit from the Seventeenth avenue sewer, though he could go over there and drive all over a pavement that he helped to pay for.

This plan would eliminate all the grief, feeling, trust and politics and the general warfare and loss of friendship that would bring paving under the general tax plan. As it is now, a few men, non-progressive, non-resident, or otherwise may get together and stir up enough trouble to knock out a paving project, even if they are in a minority.

If a proper law was made, a city law, made by the commission and a paving board such as I have mentioned, appointed and given authority to select a district and order it paved, by contract or otherwise I believe the paving matter would be well taken care of.

Paving contracts should not be let—the city should do the work itself, saving the profit which goes to the contractor. Proper management can always be secured for this class of work and there is no reason why the contractors profit should not be saved to the city. The property owner would find that his paving would cost him less than it does in the present manner, and the work would be better.

No very great outlay is necessary for paving equipment and you want to get some paving done here in Phoenix you have got to get hold of a different method from the one of MAKING the property owners along a street pay for the paving you put on it.

It would be unwise to empower a council or commission to act as the board, because there are too many who believe that such boards are composed of grafters—they think they are BORN that way—that they don't care how the money is expended—it will require a special board—reorganized annually.

We should not own that we do not care to change or improve our methods just because our ancestors worked on the same plan. THE WORST feature is that when you tell a man he's GOT to do a thing you are not going to make a FRIEND out of him—these Americans don't know the words, GOT TO, anyway and the sooner you get away from that FORCE talk—the sooner you will make progress. Let's try a NEW way, when we find the OLD way ROT—let's try a BETTER way, let's try a BETTER WAY, let us hear about it—the BEST way is what we are looking for.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VARIED PROCEEDINGS

Action Last Night on a Variety of Subjects

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last night, largely devoted to work in preparation for the state fair, Warren McArthur of the committee on roads, was directed to look after the signing of roads through the city for the information of transcontinental tourists. Signs are to be placed on the state highways running through the city. The membership committee was instructed to ask the entertainment

committee to arrange for a membership dinner. A committee of two was appointed to co-operate with the secretary of the State Fair association in the matter of the sale of boxes. The members of this committee are Messrs. Asbury and Conway.

The secretary of the chamber was directed to go to Prescott today to convey the prizes offered for award at the Northern Arizona fair. The committee on entertainment was directed to make preparation for the visiting bankers who will be in the city on their way to Castle Hot Springs where the annual session of the State Bankers' association will be held. In this work the committee will co-operate with the local bankers' committee.

Where the People May Have Hearing

THE LOCAL WIRELESS

To the Editor of The Republican,

Sir: I feel that I cannot allow some idle and unthinking remarks that appeared in your journal of yesterday morning to pass unnoticed. Your contributor "Remlik" takes occasion, in his superior wisdom, to impugn the reliability of wireless or radio-telegraph service. Whatever justification "Remlik" may have for applying his remarks to wireless in general they are entirely untrue as regards the local service. Since there is a wireless or radio station in Phoenix open for public service, and as "Remlik" does not particularize, his remarks obviously lose their general significance and acquire only local relevance. Our customers who have been patronizing us constantly for a number of years past will doubtless be surprised to learn what an unreliable medium of communication they have been using and wondering how they get such certain results. Of course "Remlik" only means a news service but if we are good for regular telegraph business we are surely as good for news service also, as both are transmitted in the same manner. Why we do not handle local press is quite obvious to anyone at all familiar with press or telegraph work. No doubt "Remlik" has in mind some of the spectacular trans-Atlantic wireless stations which communicate, I believe, with varying success, but is quite oblivious to the quiet but efficient work done across the Pacific between San Francisco and Honolulu, a distance of 3500 miles, by the Federal Telegraph Company. This service is carried on regularly both day and night and incidentally a page of press is sent daily. Now, Mr. Editor, I hope, in justice to us as well as for the enlightenment of your contributor, that you will publish the foregoing. We are here to render public service and the remarks referred to are calculated to injure our business unless contradicted.

Yours very truly,

J. P. O'LEARY,

Manager Federal Telegraph Co.

THE CLIFTON STRIKE

To the Editor of The Republican,

Sir: I have been asked probably one hundred times for my opinion on the Clifton conditions and I wish to say to those interested in my opinion that if I were governor it would take me less than five minutes to declare martial law in the district, and by putting Moyer and maybe a few other trouble makers against the wall and giving him what he failed to get in Idaho I think it would restore order. Then I would say to the managers, give every one work on as good wages and short hours as the mines will justify. Try to do to your employees as you would have them do to you. Action not words is necessary.

H. A. HUGHES.

Manager Federal Telegraph Co.

Yours very truly,

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MUSICAL SEASON FORMALLY OPENED

Appropriate Ceremonies at School of Music

The Phoenix musical season opened in a blaze of artistic glory last evening when Mrs. Shirley Christy, director of the Arizona School of Music, presented Franz Darvas, head of the piano department as the first of her faculty recitals. Mr. Darvas is truly an artist. Again and again this young genius held his auditors spellbound by his marvelous display of advanced pianistic ability.

The program opened with Schumann's Variations sur le non Abissi followed by Chopin's which was masterfully played. Strange as it may seem, Mr. Darvas' greatness becomes nowhere so apparent as when he plays Chopin. The thrilling beauty of the Sonata in B. minor was indescribable. Liszt's La Campanella as he plays it is transporting, and the same master's Eleventh Rhapsodie is reborn to a glory it has probably not enjoyed since the days of its maker, while the Mazepa was played with all its fire and poetic beauty. Mr. Darvas' wonderful employment of dynamics, in conjunction with a technique to make the hearer gasp, represents something that could not be acquired; it is born genius.

The audience's enthusiasm was unbounded; during the evening Mr. Darvas was compelled to respond to several ovations.

Mrs. Christy is indeed fortunate in securing such an artist for the head of her piano department.

TRINITY GUILD'S WORK FOR THE YEAR

The Ladies Guild of the Trinity Cathedral has outlined its work for the coming year as follows:

The first Friday in each month will be given a tea in which the Junior Guild will join; this day will be devoted to work for the National Surgical Dressing committee, which has undertaken to supply one million sterilized surgical dressings for the warring nations of Europe. Mrs. Walter Talbot and Mrs. Harold Baxter, will be hostesses on the first Friday in November and will appoint other members of the guilds to assist each consecutive month. The second Friday in each month will be in charge of the vice president, Mrs. H. B. St. Clair, this day will be devoted to planning and preparing work for third Friday which will be an all day and business session and in charge of the president.

The officers include: President, Mrs. H. M. Fennimore; vice president, Mrs. H. B. St. Clair; treasurer, Mrs. Anell Martin; secretary, Mrs. Ralph Cameron.

The president has appointed the following committees:

Visiting committee (to be changed each month)—First month: Mrs. Anell Martin, Mrs. H. B. St. Clair, Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Mrs. P. T. Slayback.

Tea committee—Mrs. Walter Talbot, Mrs. Harold Baxter.

Entertainment—Mrs. W. L. Pinney, Mrs. James Westervelt, Mrs. E. W. Baum, Mrs. Daniel Francis.

Finance—Mrs. H. B. St. Clair, Mrs. J. C. Rieger, Mrs. E. Chase, Mrs. W. B. Twitchell, Mrs. T. H. Kline, Mrs. Asa Kennan, Mrs. Charles Vanderveer, Mrs. C. F. Almsworth.

One child in every four dies before it is six years of age, half die before 16 is reached, and only one in 100 lives to be 65 years old.

Better be safe than sorry

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18 N. First Ave.

State Fair Notes

Only a few more days remain for those desiring box seats in the grand stand at the Arizona State Fair to send in their checks for the drawings, and only a few more boxes remain for choice. Under the policy of the first come first served, the boxes will be drawn in the order in which the checks are received. This drawing will be held on November 1st. The suggestion comes from Secretary Shaugnessy that a little haste in this connection will save some time and much comfort during Fair week.

Neptune's Daughters

All sorts of inquiries are being received at the State Fair office concerning the coming of the heavy "Neptune's Daughters" the six shapely water sprites who will add one of the most sensational and beautiful attractions ever seen in Phoenix. These girls will undoubtedly be the hit of the entire show.

Seekers Convention

Supt. Shrum of the Aplyary department is planning a meeting of all the state bee men during Fair week, as well as having the biggest and best bees and honey exhibit that has ever been seen in Phoenix. Questions of grading and marketing will be taken up and discussed at the down town gathering, while out at the fair the exhibit will embody some of the experiences of those who have overcome "through much tribulation" just the conditions sought to be alleviated in this state.

WILL FOREIGN INTERESTS

(Continued from Page One)

closely to the financial rehabilitation of Mexico, that it is not likely that the United States will press its claims until the Mexican credit is firmly re-established and arrangements made for the payment of the southern republic's national obligations. As yet no move has been made by the Carranza government to obtain a loan, but it is considered certain in view of the condition of the European markets, funds with which to finance the new government will be sought in the United States. The sum needed is variously estimated at from one hundred to three hundred millions.

It is not believed in well informed quarters that the loan will be negotiated until the new congress is elected and the constitutional order begun, probably six months hence. Official evidence of the recognition of the Carranza government was given the state department in the delivery to Eliseo Arrondono of an invitation asking the United States and Mexico to send delegates to participate in the International Scientific congress here next December.

Listen Intently to These Facts Concerning Better Appearance

If you wear a size 38, you'll look like all the other "38's" in the world if you buy ready made clothes—that fact requires no proving.

Ready to wear "38's," or any other sizes, are all alike—no provisions made for little irregularities or oddities of physique—they fit you some places and not in others.

Tailored to measure clothes fit you definitely, accurately, precisely, everywhere—they